

STRANGE VISITOR

At the House of Farmer Warden, in New Hampshire,

WEARING THE GARB OF BOTH SEXES,

And Claiming to Be the Celebrated Dr. Mary Walker.

HE DISPLAYED MUSCULAR FORCE,

And Came Very Near Overpowering One of the Family with Whom She Had a Tussle.

HANOVER, N. H., September 29.—Last night at 9 o'clock, the doorbell of Farmer Warden's house was rung by a woman who said the door was opened.

"Here is a lady who wants to stay all night."

The visitor had on a stylish hat with a veil drawn over her face, and wore a long circular, reaching to the floor. She stepped forward at once into the house, and without any preliminary said:

"I came up here to stay tonight. I want to see Christine's room and sleep in her bed. I come as a friend."

The family were startled, but requested her to sit down. They asked the object of her visit, but she said she was very tired and would explain all in the morning.

A struggle with the visitor.

Oscar Warden, of Monroe, N. H., brother of A. H. Warden, noticed that the visitor had a somewhat masculine appearance and his suspicions were aroused. While sitting on the sofa, he suddenly seized her hands, and after a struggle, in which the intruder developed unusual power, he removed a woman's dress, revealing a man in a Prince Albert coat, vest and trousers, with a white-boom shirt. The intruder then declared that she was a woman, and her name was Dr. Mary Walker.

The woman, who had become much excited, finally became quiet, but would not explain her business further than to say that she had come to save Andrew Warden, who she said would make a further statement in the morning.

They Watched All Night.

Neighbors were called in and sat up with the woman until morning. The family this morning could not be convinced that the person was not a man. Oscar Warden said that no woman of her size could possess such strength, and besides the large neck, hands and feet, the voice was masculine. He felt so confident of this that he and three other men went outside and a neighbor stood guard all night before the house armed with shotguns.

The members of the family were so excited that they also sat up all night. About 2 o'clock a. m., steps were heard by outside watchers, but the bark of the Warden dog frightened away whoever made them.

Description of the Stranger.

The alleged Mary Walker is about five feet six inches tall, forty years old, with very dark hair, rather long, with traces of gray; has a short face, with no sign of a beard, and wears a steel corset and spectacles. She has written "Dr. Warden" several letters. To identify herself, she showed two receipts for registered letters dated September 18th, bearing the name of Dr. Mary Walker and some postage stamps. Two or three persons who claim to know Dr. Mary Walker claim that this person is not she.

Solicitor Mitchell has telegraphed to have her held until his arrival this evening.

Minister Egan Heard From.

Latest Gossip Concerning Our Quarrel with Chile.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Apparently the situation in Chile continues to engross the attention of the president and department of state. Acting Secretary Wharton called at the white house, soon after breakfast this morning, and remained with the president until the cabinet met, about 11 o'clock. He returned to the department of state, and in response to a telegram from him yesterday asking for further information as to the situation in Santiago. This dispatch was in cipher, and after it had been translated, Messrs. Wharton and John W. Foster discussed its contents, which, however, they did not do so as to make public. It is known that the acute phase of the situation has been passed and no serious situation is anticipated.

Minister Egan has maintained the dignity of the United States and remain under its protection. But it is believed that this has been achieved through the action of the junta in yielding, under protest, to pressure brought upon it by this government. It is not, however, actually within the province of the legation, at least in its shadow.

The President Looking for Precedents.

The contention revolves an old and vexed question of international law, which itself is by no means an exact science, and the president, with his advisers, is now coming precedent in his diplomatic history, resolved that Minister Egan shall be supported in every legitimate manner, yet desirous of making no demand that cannot be justly maintained.

HAS VIOLATED HIS PROMISE.

Charge of the Civil Service Reform League Against the President.

DUFFALO, N. Y., September 29.—The first day's work of the National Civil Service Reform League was accomplished today.

President George William Curtis delivered the annual address.

The afternoon meeting was preparatory to the signing of the reform bill.

The sixth report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the federal civil service and operation of the reform law, was starting in its statements. It charged directly that President Harrison, especially in the management of the census bureau, had deliberately violated the letter and spirit of the civil service law, and come to the conclusion:

"That the refusal to apply the civil service reform law to the census bureau is a deliberate violation of the law, and a gross abuse of power."

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SAVANNAH'S STRIKE,

Which Threatens to Enroll Thousands of Workmen.

CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE TROUBLE.

The Cotton Business Said to Be Paralyzed by the Suspension.

AN EFFORT AT A COMPROMISE

Being Made by the Commercial Associations of the City—The Prospects for Today.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Savannah is facing the greatest crisis in its commercial history.

If the management of the railroads and steamship companies is inclined to be at all arbitrary, the city will probably suffer losses running up into the millions of dollars. The greatest strike ever known in Georgia, and probably in the south, will be inaugurated tomorrow morning.

As stated in today's CONSTITUTION, 1,100 went out for an increase in their pay from 15 to 20 cents an hour yesterday morning.

The Chances for Today.

Tomorrow morning, if concessions are not made tonight, these strikers will be joined by nearly all the other wharf hands of the city, the cotton press workers, the draymen and others engaged in the handling of cotton, naval stores and general merchandise. Every man in every colored labor organization in the city, except the longshoremen, will refuse to go to work. Many others not in the unions, but who are in sympathy with the strikers, will also go out, so that in all, between seven and eight thousand negroes will be idle.

The Damage to Business.

This means the complete paralysis of the business of the port, and if the trouble continues, the direct loss to the city will be enormous. The loss to the city will be enormous. The loss to the city will be enormous.

At least That is What the Committing Court Thought of the Matter.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., September 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. W. D. Johnson, accused of the murder of her husband, in Lawrence county, has been brought back from Arkansas, whither she had fled to relatives. She has had a preliminary trial at Mobile and been committed without bail. The evidence showed that the couple had lived happily, notwithstanding reports of her intimacy with a neighbor named Perwitz, to whose house she went after the murder. It was about 6 o'clock on the morning that Captain Johnson was killed. On the stand Mrs. Johnson said that shortly before she walked up, hunched her, called her the "sweetest woman in the world," and she turned over and went to sleep. She was awakened by a pistol shot and found her husband dead with a bullet wound in his forehead.

She found a twenty-two caliber pistol in his hand, and before the coroner's jury, swore he killed himself with it. The ball, however, was a thirty-two caliber, and hence Mrs. Johnson's arrest. The theory of the defense was that some one crept up to a door near the bed and killed Johnson, but no explanation was offered about his having the pistol in his hand at the time. The evidence all pointed to Mrs. Johnson as the principal or accessory in the crime, though nothing developed pointing to any particular person as her accomplice. Johnson was a man of means and had considerable money in the house, of which only \$55 was missing.

JOE BRANCH BROUGHT BACK.

And the Killing of Sheriff Cook Will Be Fully Investigated.

BAXLEY, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Sheriff Ellis has returned from Texas with Joe Branch, the alleged murderer of Marshal Henry Cook.

It was believed by the prisoner's relatives that he was in South America, and that the reported capture was untrue.

There is no larger or more influential family in Appling county than the Branches. Hon. M. Branch, of the legislature twice, and other relatives have held prominent positions of trust. On the mother's side he sprang from the Baxley family, one of the very first families in Appling.

For three terms Henry Cook had been sheriff of the county, elected every time by large majorities, and was never defeated until D. J. Branch, a brother of Joe, became a candidate.

The killing, however, cannot be attributed to politics, for none deplore it more than the Branch family, who, however, will do all within their power to acquit their relative.

To Head the Reform Ticket.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 29.—[Special.]—The reformers have at last got a candidate who is willing to make the race for the mayoralty. John F. Ficken, a well-known lawyer, has signified his consent for his name to be used in the coming primary.

He will oppose Mayor Bryan, who will be the nominee of the regular democrats for reelection. The primary election, which is to be held this month, will practically settle the election for mayor and aldermen, which does not take place until December, unless there should be a split and an independent ticket.

The Snake Struck Back.

DAYTON, Tenn., September 29.—[Special.]—Carl Wilkey, local snake charmer and tamer, met a horrible death at 4 o'clock this morning from the effects of a snake bite yesterday evening. Mr. Wilkey had a big rattlesnake, which he took great pride in exhibiting, but despite all training the snake bit him about sundown last evening. He was removing the snake from one box to another, and getting a drop of milk in a medicine bottle from the box on the hand. Medical aid proved of no avail.

A Post of Honor.

RALPH, N. C., September 29.—The state university today selected its first fellow. He is Howard A. Banks, of Asheville, a graduate of Davidson college. There are five fellowships, each yielding \$200 annually and free tuition. Banks has the honor of being the first man to be given such a position in North Carolina.

The Chattanooga Belt Line.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 29.—[Special.]—Superintendent F. E. Hinger, of the main line division of the East Tennessee railway, was in the city today. He says he does not know when the East Tennessee will take charge of the belt line road, but he has no objection to its being kept under a separate management.

Mrs. Allen G. Thurman Dying.

COLUMBIA, O., September 29.—Mrs. Allen G. Thurman, wife of the "Old Roman," is tonight at death's door, and will hardly survive until morning. She has been suffering for several weeks from an attack of grip, complicated with influenza.

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Quit Him Because He Loved a Wealthy Parishioner.

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And the Preacher Awaits the Death of the Parishioner's Husband.

WHEN LOVE'S DREAM TRIUMPHS,

And, with the Wealth of the Dead Husband, the Newly Bound Pair Look for Bliss.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Rev. George L. Hunt, former pastor of Curtis Baptist church, of this city, has gone north and got married.

And a Rich Story It Is.

A few weeks ago he resigned his charge here, as he wrote his congregation that disease in a combination of forms had assailed him, and by the decision of a council of the most scientific physicians of New York, he was compelled to abandon public service, and his life more than three months.

By living in absolute quietude his life could be saved and his health measure restored.

Now the announcement of his marriage is made in The New York Herald, which has the following to say of the marriage:

Small Wonder the Good Folks Talked.

"The announcement of the marriage of the Rev. George L. Hunt has created a good deal of comment among the members of the First Baptist church, Hoboken. Mr. Hunt was married a few days ago to the widow of the late John A. Brown, whose husband died about a year ago. Mr. Hunt was pastor of the church several years ago, and resigned because of a scandal.

And the Wife of His Youth Quit Him.

"The pastor and his wife separated, and he went south, his wife returning to her parents' home in Mystic, Conn. She made an effort to obtain a divorce, but the evidence was insufficient.

But He Was Up to Snuff.

"Her husband, however, obtained a decree in South Dakota, on the ground of desertion. He has been preaching in South Carolina.

Of Course She Is Wealthy.

"The present Mrs. Hunt is wealthy, and has an income of \$10,000 from her late husband's estate."

The news was a surprise to Dr. Hunt's acquaintances in Augusta. The doctor was in charge of a Baptist church in Edgefield, S. C., before he came to Augusta.

A REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.

An Attempt to Overthrow Barrillas, but It Failed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., September 29.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says a revolution has been precipitated in the republic of Guatemala, which will unquestionably become general. A gentleman who left the city of Guatemala on the morning of the 18th instant, and who has just reached this city on horseback from the Mexican port of Acapulco, brings the information that an outbreak occurred in Guatemala city on the 15th instant, and was still in progress when he left.

According to his story the people of that city were celebrating the anniversary of their national holiday.

It appears that President Barrillas had personally appointed the orators of the day. To this the masses took exception, and when the orators took the rostrum it was the signal for a storm of stones, which set them to flight, they being chased across the big plaza by a howling mob, which shouted at the top of their voices: "Down with the government!" "Down with despotism and tyranny; die Barrillas."

Stoned at Every Step.

Exciting scenes followed, and every known liberal or partisan was driven from the plaza, being soundly stoned at every step. After that the masses elected their orators, and most violent and incendiary speeches followed. News of the riot spread rapidly, and soon Barrillas threw a battalion of infantry into the large square for the purpose of dispersing the mob. They, with fixed bayonets, attempted to carry the plaza by assault. They were met with a shower of stones and bullets from revolvers. This unexpected action of the mob put them to ignominious flight, leaving many of their number on the plaza. The uproar was something to be long remembered. Members of the mob shouted: "Let's storm the national palace and kill Barrillas and restore the republican form of government. Guatemala should not be ruled by dictators. Plundering of the national treasury must cease."

Guarding Barrillas's Residence.

Barrillas then ordered the artillery into the plaza and the infantry and two cannon to guard his residence. When the guns were turned on the mob there was a general dispersing of them, though they discharged their revolvers at the artillerymen. They left the plaza, but fought inside the streets; in fact, they practically, during the night of the 18th, held full control of the city, though at intervals they were attacked by the infantry who shot many of them.

Reports of revolvers and rifles were to be heard all night. At the hour the gentlemen giving this information left for San Jose de Guatemala, to embark for Acapulco, the fighting was still in progress, and in his conception this will cause a general revolt throughout the entire republic of Guatemala, and engender war throughout all other Central American states. A strict censorship is maintained over all press dispatches and the mails are impounded with to prevent the leaking out of any information concerning the actual condition of the country.

Cable Communication Interrupted.

It is stated that cable communication with Guatemala has been interrupted. At 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, the American received a special dispatch from Newton, on the line between Guatemala and Mexico. A telegram was delivered to the Newton telegraph office by a special carrier and it brings the information that Barrillas is master of the situation, he having put down the revolution after three days' hard fighting. The rebels were participated in by Montefrío, son of one of the candidates for the presidency, who is a strong partisan of Barrillas. In attempting to make political capital of independence day, the mob threw him and his friends from the platform in the main plaza pelting them with stones until they found shelter in a neighboring house. From that time until the night of the 18th there was street fighting, sometimes the mobs being in control of the city, and at other times the army.

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THEY'RE ALL PROUD,

Are Bob Whitfield's Baldwin County Constituents,

BECAUSE THIS IS THE OPENING DAY

Of the Girls' Industrial and Normal School—Girls Coming in from All Sections of Georgia.

Milledgeville, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—The Girls' Industrial and Normal school will open with a whoop tomorrow, and the outlook for a great attendance is better now than ever before.

More than seventy students arrived today, while every train that comes into the city adds largely to those already present.

More than sixty counties in the state are represented, and every indication justifies the belief that the school's influence for good will be felt in every section and corner of Georgia.

The old governor's mansion, which is used as a dormitory for the girls, is under the charge of Mrs. Glenn, who has already won high commendation for the admirable manner with which the building was put in readiness for the school's opening. A large number of young ladies are boarding with private families in the city, but all are kept under the strict rules and regulations that govern those in the dormitory.

The building and grounds caught the finishing touches this evening, and the appearance of both is of the highest mechanical beauty. President Chappell and Professor Beale have worked side by side with the regular workmen in getting everything in readiness, and deserve great credit for the devotion with which they have labored for a successful opening.

The Corps of Teachers.

The following teachers have all arrived, and will begin active work tomorrow:

F. HARRIS CHAPPELL, A.M., president, teacher of history and higher English literature.

DR. ARTHUR H. BEALES, teacher of pedagogy and natural science.

MRS. C. D. CRAWLEY, teacher of mathematics.

MISS JENNIE T. CLARKE, teacher of Latin and French.

MISS MARY A. BACON, teacher of English.

MRS. A. H. BEALES, teacher of free hand and industrial drawing.

MISS JULIA A. FLEISCH, teacher of stenography, typewriting and telegraphy.

MRS. F. J. CROWLEY, teacher of cutting and making garments.

MISS EMMA THIGPEN, teacher of book-keeping.

MISS ATLANTA W. CRAMER, teacher of cooking and hygiene.

MRS. KATE GLENN, matron.

MADAME GRANT, teacher of instrumental music.

PROFESSOR MCKORMACK, teacher of vocal music.

MISS HATTIE CALLIS, teacher of oil painting and drawing.

MR. C. K. BULLARD, bookkeeper.

The Opening Exercises.

The opening exercises in the morning will be of the simplest order. At half-past 8 o'clock President Chappell will outline the duties that are to be performed. A song of praise will be sung, the blessings of God invoked and the great school will move off on the grand and noble career in behalf of Georgia's girls.

FOUR MEN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Alabamians Who Invaded Georgia and Slew a Citizen.

FORT GAINE, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Clay superior court convened this morning, Judge Guerry presiding. The first case was the state against John Whidden, George Osborn, Robert Norris and A. Napier, for the killing of Joe Holmes on April 21, 1891, for which offense the grand jury of last week brought in a bill for murder.

At the instance of the state's counsel the defendants were severed, and George Osborn was put on trial. Colonel J. D. Rambo and Judge W. A. Scott, of the local bar, assisted by Colonel H. H. Powell, of Blakely, and Colonel R. H. Walker, of Columbus, Ala., appeared for the defense. The state was represented by Colonel J. T. Griggs, solicitor; Colonel Clarence Wilson, of the local bar, and Colonel Emmet Womack, of Covington.

The Story of the Killing.

The first witness for the state, John W. Holmes, said he found the defendants at a house on his brother's plantation with a wagon to move Tommy Peterson and George Davis from his brother's premises. Whidden seemed out of humor. He was cursing and asserting that he was a gentleman. Witness disclaimed any intention of insulting him, and did not want to be abused by Mr. Holmes. The deceased then came up, when Whidden repeated his assertions of being a gentleman. Then deceased remarked that he did not think he was acting like a gentleman, and came on his plantation and disturb his employees. Whidden called him a liar, when deceased struck Whidden and they clinched. Witness heard Whidden say, "Rascal, boys!" or "may have said, 'Don't shoot, boys!'" but the shooting began immediately after the remarks. Saw Napier put his pistol near the deceased's head and fire twice.

Other witnesses testified for the prosecution, after which the defense began. The case is still in progress.

Y. M. C. A. AFFAIRS.

Preparations for Entertainments That Are to Be Held There Soon.

An important meeting of the devotional committee of the Young Men's Christian association occurred last night at Trinity church. It was to plan for the fall and winter work. The selection of leaders for Saturday night and Sunday afternoon meetings, final arrangements for the rally on Thursday night, and the coming week of prayer, were topics considered. The rally of Thursday night is certain to be a success. The second week in November is the one appointed for the week of prayer.

An order for nearly seven hundred improved, opera-pattern chairs, for the new concert hall, has been placed with the A. H. Andrews Chair Company, of New York. The order is much towards completing this delightful little concert hall.

The ladies' decorating committee visited the building last evening, leaving flowers, decorations and directions for the coming "white rose tea" Friday night.

The entertainment committee announce that they have arranged with the great Hungarian violinist, Remenyi, to give a performance one night about December 15th. Those who can appreciate the touch of a master's hand will hail this announcement of Remenyi's engagement with genuine enthusiasm.

Mr. Blumenthal, the well-known musician, assisted Mrs. Tom Daniel, will give the first violin recital of the season about October 15th. This program will be the best yet of Mr. Blumenthal's performances, and with the able assistance of Mrs. Daniel he is sure to make it a success.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY

Holds an Annual Meeting and Elects Officers for the ensuing Year.

The Humane Society held an annual meeting and election of officers yesterday afternoon. President—Captain J. F. Burke. Vice-President—J. Frank Beck. Recording Secretary—Orville H. Hall. Corresponding Secretary—J. S. Fanchen. Treasurer—T. W. Birney. Superintendent—A. B. Carrier. Counsel—Blacklock and Birney.

The officers-elect will meet and nominate an executive committee of meet and nominate the names at the next meeting of the society. They will also nominate an advisory committee of ladies and gentlemen, not to exceed thirty in number.

Hereafter the annual meeting will always be held on the last Tuesday in September. The society's constitution was amended to that effect. The next regular meeting will take place on October 27th.

UNDER ARMS ALL NIGHT.

The Brave Sheriff of Troop Prepares Against Attack.

LaGrange, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—LaGrange was under arms last night. A rumor reached the city towards night that the negroes down in the vicinity of Mountville and Big Spring church, near which Mrs. Frazer was killed, would attempt a rescue of the four prisoners now in jail charged with that crime.

The People Rally.

Ready for the Charge. Sheriff Henderson, who is a vigilant and wide-awake officer, and fearless withal, lost no time in making his dispositions to receive them. He had no authority from the executive for calling out the military, but, upon learning of the threatened movement, nearly every citizen volunteered for duty with such arms as were most convenient, and the roads leading from that direction were closely watched.

The accidental discharge of a Winchester in the hands of a citizen brought many persons, half dressed, well armed, to the square, as they supposed it was the signal that trouble had begun. However, the night passed without further incident, and all is calm and serene this morning.

The Blood-Strain Talks.

Professor H. R. Slack, our analytical chemist, says the reactions in his analysis of the blood-stained basque of the negro woman were perfect, and they result in a verdict of guilt. The garment had been washed and hung out to dry, but "murder will out." The authorities say that these reactions can be obtained after the lapse of ten years, from the staining, and in spite of all efforts to erase the spot, provided the fabric is white.

THE CRIME OF A COUSIN.

Who Deliberately Outrages One of His Own Blood.

Rome, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—The pitiful tale of the downfall and disgrace of a young girl is told here today. The little black-eyed baby girl is dead.

This morning it was known that, in an unpretentious home, near Hargrove's hill, a little baby girl had died suddenly. Coroner Drennon was notified, and about 1 o'clock p. m. the inquest began.

It seems that a few weeks ago Edna Andrews, a girl of nineteen, had to leave her home to keep from disgracing the family. Her father and her mother bade her go, but she had a brother who would not forsake her, and he brought her to Rome and secured a place for her to live. On last Wednesday evening she gave birth to a child.

Last night it died in a convulsion. Its color was mulatto or light brown. It was first thought it was colored. The county physician suggested it might be colored by the effects of some medicine given, but this theory was not sustained by a closer examination.

The brother of the girl then told what she had confessed to him, that a prominent merchant of Kymul, Ga., was its father; that he was a married man and had seduced her several years ago, and he was her cousin. Another witness stated that the brother had shot him with him and was going to kill the man who betrayed his sister. Young Andrews is the man who refused to get off the sidewalk Saturday when ordered by a policeman, and pulled his shotgun on the officer, holding his ground. The case excites much sympathy. The girl is a fair-complexioned girl, with red hair.

THE TIMES SEEMS DEAD.

But a New Paper Will Make Things Lively in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—The Evening Times is dead beyond resurrection. No paper appeared today. The concern is hopelessly involved, and will probably go through the courts to a final settlement of its affairs.

A new paper, it is understood, will make its appearance in a few days. It will have the entire editorial and reportorial force of the Times. The late managing editor of the Times—Mr. Frank Weldon—will act as its managing editor and business manager. It will start with a new plant and a fine financial backing, including several of the wealthiest and most influential business men of the city. From present appearances, its success seems assured.

LAID TO REST.

The Funeral of Mrs. Merritt and Miss Reynolds Held Yesterday.

A party bent on the saddest of missions arrived in Atlanta early yesterday morning. It was the funeral cortege of Mrs. T. E. Merritt and Miss Kate Reynolds, the unfortunate victims of Sunday's tragedy at Marietta.

They left there at 8 o'clock. The town was thoroughly awakened. At the station were friends innumerable, who had come to pay a last farewell. They brought many floral offerings, a testimonial of their love and esteem.

It was a sorrowful scene and one long to be remembered. The following escort formed part of the funeral party that went on to Covington: Mrs. R. F. Jones, of Canton; Miss May Walker, of Marietta; Mr. Zeb Walker, of Canton; Mrs. Kohlheim; Miss Alma Reynolds and Mr. John Walker.

The pallbearers consisted of the following gentlemen: William R. Gramling, George H. Sessions, C. L. York, E. H. Johnson, J. E. Russell, Jr., M. D. Dobbs, Professor H. B. Stanford.

At 6:30 o'clock they arrived at the depot. Despite the early hour they were met by a large number of people, deeply grieved at the deplorable accident and mourning the loss of two estimable friends. There was another profusion of the finest flowers, brought byhundreds that requested they could do no more towards completing this delightful little concert hall.

For about an hour the party remained in the city. At 8 o'clock they started for Covington. They were joined by Captain R. F. Maddox, Mr. R. F. Maddox, Jr., Dr. J. F. Alexander and Miss Ella Tillman.

The last stop was made at 10:15 o'clock. The residents of Covington seemed to have turned out en masse. There were old and young, and all of the old family servants who stood waiting, crying bitterly.

The bodies were carried directly to the burial grounds. The funeral procession started from the depot and at the cemetery short but impressive services were held. Rev. Dr. Bingham, Rev. Dr. Swanson and Rev. Dr. Quillian conducted them and they were listened to by many, with hearts bowed down with grief. Mrs. F. E. Merritt was laid to rest first. She was the surviving member of a family of six, and in the family burying grounds she was placed. Then the body of Miss Kate Reynolds was carried to a spot near by. At 4 p'clock the Marietta and Atlanta party left the saddened town, arriving in the city at 5:45 o'clock. The ladies and gentlemen from Marietta returned home two hours later. It marked the closing scene of the terrible casualty.

Will Be Present at the Unveiling.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. A. E. Grady and Mrs. W. A. Keaton, of Macon, are in Atlanta on a visit to Mr. John W. Nicholson and family. They will remain here visiting friends and relatives until the unveiling of the statue to the late Henry W. Grady in Atlanta, on which occasion they will be present.

To Move the Telegraph Office.

JACKSONVILLE, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—The engineers have petitioned the authorities to move the telegraph office from this place to Morrow's Station. This is the result of the ordinance recently passed by the town council prohibiting the blowing of locomotive whistles in the town limits. It is not believed that the petition will result in the removal of the office.

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THE CENTRAL CITY.

The People Proud of John T. Bollenfeller's Record

IN HAVING THE BOYCOTT BILL PASSED.

A Car Famine Threatened—The West Wants the Cars, and the South Can't Spare Them.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—The people of Macon are more than pleased with the house's action on the Bollenfeller boycott bill. The legislators are the toast of Macon, for the Georgia Southern and Florida is one of Macon's pets. The hope is unanimously indulged that the senate will vote on the bill as did the house.

Bollenfeller's fast work is especially spoken of.

A Car Famine Threatened.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—There is no denying that a slight uneasiness as to a car famine exists here among the railroad men. The west wants cars at once to move grain. The south wants them equally as bad to move cotton.

The railroads are holding cars wherever they can get them.

Railroad men say that all the Georgia roads have cars enough for their business if they can keep them all.

There is a bare possibility of a famine on the west indicated. The famine is now on in the west; whether it will reach the south is not known.

If a car famine should occur and the railroads should be blocked in handling cotton it would mean much loss to the south.

The grounds for the existing uneasiness are only slight, but it is terrible to think what may happen.

Because of Auburn Hair.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Nellie Andrews is in Macon, and the people of Macon are proud of her. It will be remembered that Nellie came to Macon from Charleston some months ago with hair so red and straight and complexion so freckled and white that she was mistaken for a white woman.

This hair of auburn hue and skin of freckled whiteness have made life a burden for Nellie. In spite of the fact that the chief of police of Charleston says it is due to the fact that she has never attempted to palm herself off as a white woman and has always lived with the race she claimed for her own, she has been subjected to harassments and trouble.

Too white to be black and too black to be white, she is going through the world picking her way over thorny places.

She wants the CONSTITUTION to state her case and enlist sympathy for her. She says it would be an advantage to be white, but she cannot be.

She therefore began not to be regarded as a white woman, for the proof is abundant that she is not.

The Fair Will Be a Success.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—While the company is preparing for the Central City park the people of Macon and the thousands of visitors who will be attracted here by the event will see one of the grandest displays ever collected for admiring crowds to delight in gazing upon.

Every department of the great show is in splendid hands.

The Macon, Ga., fair and exposition of 1891 will go down to history as one of the grandest successes ever achieved by a band of earnest, well-awakened men.

Why Did the Officers Resign?

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—This morning Colonel Wiley received the official resignation of Captain D. J. Bailey and Lieutenant Semmes Kell, both of the Spalding Greys of Griffin, Ga.

It seems that the company never has been a prosperous one owing to the lack of interest in it by the members. It is due to this fact that the officers have resigned their commissions and have left the company.

This organization at one time visited Macon and on that occasion the appearance of the Central City park was the subject of much talk. It was anything but prepossessing and it is thought by military men that the officers have taken the correct step in the matter.

Jack DuBois Is Free Again.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Colonel Wiley this morning received a letter from Milledgeville saying that Jack DuBois, the crazy negro who was one of the most prominent characters of the Woolfolk trial, and who tried to make it appear that he was the guilty party, had made his escape from the asylum at Milledgeville and could not be found.

Bose was adjudged a lunatic and sent to the asylum.

The Funeral at St. Joseph's.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Quite a number of sad-hearted and sorely bereaved relatives attended the funeral of Master Charles Jones at St. Joseph's this morning at 10 o'clock. With heavily laden hearts, they followed the remains to Rose Hill cemetery, and saw the body of the little man laid peacefully to rest.

The Horse Ran Away.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—There was a lively runaway on East Fourth street about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. A spirited horse attached to a roadster did the running. The result was a broken roadster and a broken leg for the negro driver, Ed Winn.

The Drill Will Begin.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—To-morrow night Captain and Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Hussars, will begin drilling his excellent company with carbines, in order that they may be better able to assist in the dress parade to be held here during the fair.

They Were Sent Home.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Leo Isaacs and William Davenport, who ran away from Brunswick last Saturday, were picked up by Officer Daniels this morning. They said they came to Macon to visit Mrs. John Davis and others, and that their parents knew they were coming. They were sent home.

In Favor of Grass.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—The Georgia Southern road is going to try the Savannah, Florida and Western's experiment of letting grass grow along the roadway. This, it is said, saves much money and does away with the dust, which is so troublesome to trainmen and passengers.

Into New Offices.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—The Georgia Quincy Granite Company will to-morrow move into one of the offices in the new Exchange bank building. The office will be next that of Dem & Co.

The Pay Train on the Way.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—The Georgia Southern pay train is down the road distributing happiness to the employees by the dollar's worth. All salaries up to September 15th are being paid.

Dr. Warren Will Preach Again.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Dr. E. W. Warren will preach his farewell sermon to his former congregation at the First Baptist church Sunday.

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Two-thirds of the earth's surface is covered

with water, the far depths of which, miles and miles below the waves, have never been approached by the human explorer, with the probable exception of the West India Trench, which is the notable exception to the Atlantic ocean. During the laying of the West India cable by the French government, it was a common occurrence for the submarine divers to descend to the bottom of the ocean to repair some break in the cable, and salvage expeditions were also much practiced. It occurred to Constantin, the great French dramatist, who will be remembered as being the author of "Le Fund de la Mer," to embody his story into theatrical form, and it was presented at the Porte St. Martin some fifteen years ago with much success. Many attempts were made by managers and producers of plays in this country to reproduce this submarine spectacle, but the undertaking was of such a gigantic nature and of such expensive dimensions that the several undertakings fell through. However, it remained for the enterprising Mr. Wilkins to bring the spectacle before the American public, and the present elaborate scenic production of this piece comes to the stage under the name of "The Bottom of the Sea."

The principal act of Mr. Brady's adaptation of "The Bottom of the Sea" is the fourth act, which is laid at the bottom of the ocean. There are ten tableaux of the different zones of the ocean shown in as many transformations. The most realistic episode is the conflict of a diver, who is descending to the bottom of the sea, with giant octopus, central mass, and armed with suckers, its habit is to lurk in some dark cranny in the depths, waiting for an unwary victim to venture within range. With three of its mighty arms it clings fast to a rock, while with the remaining tentacles it equal lunging and reaching thousands of feet, and feeling about in the water it keeps on the alert for prey.

A man coming within its reach—and human beings are often attracted by an instantly onrush. Such a scene occurs in the piece which will be presented at Delgates. However, the diver escapes from the octopus and descends to the depths of the deep, accompanied by his companion. Here the action is entirely pantomimic, and the audience is kept in breath by the vessel, with many strange fish darting about. The divers are at work laboring, and also repairing the cable and broken cable and descending on a dramatic episode of an assassination of one diver by his companion, in order that a treasure found in the wreck may be his sole possession.

The Edgewood Avenue Opening.

From The San Francisco Evening Bulletin.

"I have seen and heard many clever first parts, but this is the best ever in my town."

Manager Al Hayman, whose enthusiastic words of praise for Barlow Brothers and their company of entertainers were overheard by the writer in the lobby of the Baldwin theater at intermission last evening, was no more enthusiastic in his praises of the minstrels who appear under his management this week than was the audience that thronged every part of the great theater.

There may be better minstrels, better singers and more carefully arranged and planned giving entertainments than Barlow Brothers' company contributes, but if so they have avoided San Francisco this season. From the beginning of the first part until the close there was not one joke that was not a good one, and no one who was not a good one.

Mr. Wilkins offered a resolution that Mr. Cohen be instructed to secure the Mexican band.

A telegram was at once sent to Captain Frayne, closing the contract.

So it is a certainty that this famous band will be one of the attractions at the exposition.

"It comes high, but we must have it," the directors say.

The members of the board are enthusiastic on the subject of the Mexican band. They regard it a second, in importance only to "King Solomon."

Various routine matters were attended to and the meeting adjourned.

The announcement that the great Mexican band will be here will be good news to all who love music. Independent of the other attractions, it will draw thousands.

The directors certainly made a big strike last night.

To Remove the Postoffice.

CORDELE, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—About the first of October our postoffice will be removed from its present location to the storeroom in the southern end of the Swanee hotel. Our efficient postmaster, Colonel Hall, informs us that at the time of the removal he will dispense with the present boxes, and put in about one hundred new boxes—call, delivery and lock receptacles. Under the management of Mr. Hall the Cordele postoffice is giving general satisfaction.

Macon Ladies in Europe.

MACON, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Miss Hattie Guernsey is in London now, on a trip through Europe. She will return home about December 1st. Miss Theresa Grant, of Columbus, who made the trip with her, remains at Prague to complete her music studies.

Testing the Baking Powders.

Comparative Worth Illustrated.

BY PROF. PETER COLLIER, LATE CHEMIST IN CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. PRICE'S.....

Pure Cream Tartar.

ROYAL.....

Contains Alum.

UNREVEALED.....

WYS OR SOCIETY.

ON NEW

Three Years. And

Three Decades.

Benefit.

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The Score of a Game in which West End

Atlanta and West End again crossed bats

yesterday, and the local men were, as usual,

victorious.

The game was played at Fort McPherson.

For five innings the contest was as pretty as

one would care to see. The scores stood a tie,

with one run each, and both sides were play-

ing excellent ball. But the sixth came and

with it enough runs to place the issue beyond

a doubt. In the seventh and eighth innings

victory was clinched by Atlanta, five more

men crossing the plate.

Marshall made his debut as a twirler of nine

innings and the start was a good one. He

held the West End boys down nicely and, in

addition, felled and batted well. Carlton,

too, pitched creditably.

National League.

At Cleveland.

Cleveland..... 3 2 0 0 4 1 1 2-13

Chicago..... 1 0 7 0 0 0 4 1-14

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Chicago, 2. Errors—

Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Gruber, Vism

and Doyle; Hutchinson and Schriver.

At Boston—First game.

Boston..... 3 0 3 0 1 1 2 0-13

New York..... 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-8

Base hits—Boston, 10; New York, 6. Errors—

Boston, 2; New York, 4. Batteries—Staley and

Kelly; Sullivan and Burrell.

The game was called in the seventh inning on

account of darkness.

At Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 0-8

Cincinnati..... 1 0 2 0 0 2 1 1-7

Base hits—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—

Pittsburgh, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Baldwin

and Miller; Crane and Harrington.

At Brooklyn.

Brooklyn..... 5 0 2 1 0 0 0 0-8

Philadelphia..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1

Base hits—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Er-

rors—Brooklyn, 0; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—

Keefe and Brown; Inks and Kinslow.

Game called at end of seventh inning on account

of darkness.

At Milwaukee.

Milwaukee..... 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 0-5

St. Louis..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-10

Base hits—Milwaukee, 7; St. Louis, 5. Errors—

Milwaukee, 8; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Hughey,

Malone and Vaughn; Fitzgerald and Cahill.

Games postponed by rain—Washington and

Baltimore at Washington; Boston and Athletics

at Philadelphia.

Races at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, September 29.—The talent went awa-

moderately well satisfied today. Four strong

favorites won and two horses on whom odds were

placed for one year for something started Sheri-

dan on the street here last week.

First race, one mile, Patrick won, Yanzand

second, John G. third, Time, 1:47½.

Second race, one mile and fifty yards, declared

off.

Third race, five furlongs, Reading won, W. B.

second, Judge Hughes third, Time, 1:05.

Fourth race, quarter mile, mile and a

half, Arthur won, Ed second, Dr. Nave

third, Time, 1:31½.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs, Torment

won, Emma Frederick second, Allie W. third,

Time, 1:39½.

Sixth race, five furlongs, Wadsworth won, Old

Pepper second, Alaric third, Time, 1:05½.

Seventh race, four and one-half furlongs, Zeolin

started off in the lead and was never behind,

winning by a head from Cometh, a length before

Henry. Time, 1:36½.

How to Obtain a Fair Cmo

plexion by Natural Means.

The natural Carlsbad Sidelit cleans

the complexion and purifies the blood. It is

easily soluble, pleasant to take and permanent

in action. The genuine product of the Carls-

bad Springs has the signature of "Elsner"

Mendelson Co., New York, on every bottle.

THE ATLANTA LAW SCHOOL

Will open the fall session at 7:30 o'clock p.m.,

October 5th, at the college buildings of the South-

ern Medical college on Edgewood avenue, with

the opening address by the Hon. Logan E. Black-

THE TWO EVANGELS

Will Have to Back Up Their Roughly

Drawn Statements

ABOUT THE CORRUPTION OF ROME.

The Grand Jury Thinks That It Can Set

the Law and Order Back on Its

Own Account.

National League.

Rome, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—A

sensation in Rome is that Rev. Sam P. Jones

and Rev. Sam W. Small are subpoenaed to ap-

pear before the grand jury of Floyd county.

That is the news about on the evening air,

and it is so.

It has caused many a man in Rome to laugh

outright, and especially those who didn't

sympathize with the great evangelists in their

great trade against sin and the devil in Rome.

Here is how it came about:

Judge Maddox's strong and interesting

charge before the grand jury, which was

graphically told in this conversation, was

the gun that did the work. It put the grand

jury to thinking. It stirred up the people.

The grand jury just wants to find out about all

this reported meanness, and they have sent to

headquarters for the information. That is all.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Small will be given an

opportunity to tell the grand jury about some

unpleasant made in the great warehouse meet-

ing.

The Witnesses Must Come.

THE CONSTITUTION sought Solicitor General

Joe Nunnally to inquire about bringing wit-

nesses before the grand jury. Solicitor

General Nunnally replied, that, if they didn't

appear, attachments would be taken out, and

then the witnesses would come. The subpo-

enas were sent this afternoon to Messrs.

Jones and Small, and they are expected.

In addition to this, several of the

most prominent members of the First Method-

ist church have also been summoned to

appear.

This is also a subject of great gossip. The

pillars of that great revival and the ministers

have got to show up the extent of their

knowledge about Rome being such a hotbed

of cunningness and corruption. Developments

are awaited with great interest.

Are unlike all other pills. No purging or

pain. Act specially on the liver and bile.

Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

REDUCTION SALE.

Tea and Dinner Sets, Glassware and Every-

thing in the Crockery Line.

The fall season is upon us, and we find that

several elegant Tea and Dinner Sets, that were

purchased in the spring, still grace our shelves.

We have large importations that will reach us

in a few days, and, in order to make room for

them, have decided to sell the goods we now

have on hand at a greatly reduced price. Tea

Sets and Dinner Sets are not all we have for

sale at a big reduction. We have Glassware

and Crockery in all grades, that must be sold

in the next twenty days. It is to your interest,

as well as ours, to call at our store, 45 Peach-

tree street, and examine the many bargains we

will offer for the next twenty days. We have

the goods. They must be sold. They shall be

sold at some price. Come and see, if you don't

want them. DOBBS, WEY & CO.

sept-30-11 45 Peachtree street.

WM. BOLLMANN,

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware,

SPECTACLES.

No. 10 Whitehall, St. Atlanta, Ga.

sept-30-11

FURNITURE.

BIG BARGAINS in 3 carloads handsome oak and

mahogany furniture taken from the best houses,

and sold under a mortgage lien: 40 beautiful suites at

less than half price, solid oak suites only \$10, solid oak

dining chairs only \$2.50, solid oak mattresses only

\$5.00, solid oak beds only \$10.00, solid oak chairs

only \$2.50, solid oak parlor suites only \$25.00,

solid oak beds, parlors, 24 carloads, 60 carloads,

yearly chairs, \$15.00. No such bargains have ever

been offered the Atlanta public. Stock now ready.

H. S. S. & Son.

M. RICH & BROS.

THE LARGEST DRY GOODS, CARPET

AND FURNITURE HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

Are now ready to show you a line of DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

VELVETS and TRIMMINGS, such as has never, heret-

ofore, been their good fortune to bring out.

Many of our Novelty Dress Goods are of our own Direct Importation, and cannot be du-

plicated in this country. In order to increase our direct importation through the Atlanta cus-

tom house, we intend to sell these goods

At a Very Small Profit!

—AND, AS—

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

It will pay you to see these goods before you buy. This week, on September 24th, we received

through the Atlanta custom house 500 dozen of our well-known "Piedmont" warranted Real

Kid Gloves, price \$1.100 dozen "Materna" Real Kid Gloves, at \$1.25. If bought in this

country these goods could not be retailed under \$1.50 and \$1.75. Try our \$1 Chamels Kid

Gloves. We sell the best "Blair" six-button length Kid Gloves at \$1.

We are sole agents for Atlanta for the well-known "Trefon" Kid Gloves, warranted

the best kid glove in the world. Try our \$1 "Gloria" Silk Umbrella.

Cloaks, Cloaks, Cloaks!

No such stock ever shown in this country as we have for Ladies', Misses' and Children's

wear. They are marvels of beauty, in style, shape and fit.

Every department is filled to overflowing, as all of our fall goods are in. Everybody is

invited to call. It will prove to your interest to do so, even if you are not ready to buy.

NEW CARPETS, NEW FURNITURE!

NEW RUGS, NEW CURTAINS!

Announcement Extraordinary: Our display of New Carpets, New Furniture, New Rugs,

New Curtains, Linoleums, Window Shades, Poles, etc., this week exceeds anything ever wit-

nessed in this city. Our extensive Furniture and Carpet Warehouses are filled with

Magnificent New Goods!

It is an incomparable exhibition of the lovely, unique and elegant in this line. We in-

vite your special attention to this wonderful exhibition.

The styles in House Furnishings this season are simply superb. In richness of fabric,

magnificence of coloring and variety of design, these goods have never been equaled here.

We have the most beautiful things ever seen in

New Moquettes, New Body Brussels, New

Tapestries, New Ingrains, New Rugs, New

Draperies.

THE CONSTITUTION.

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12 CENTS PER WEEK

For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY and SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month, delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

ATLANTA, GA., September 30, 1891.

The Berner Bill.

The speech of Hon. Robert L. Berner on the bill now pending before the house, known as the Berner bill, was eloquently delivered, but it was but a repetition of the sentiments he delivered on the Olive bill a few years ago. His warning voice then, as now, would make the ordinary man think that the state of Georgia was being enveloped in the folds of a gigantic anacanda, and that there were but few left to give the alarm.

We have gotten along amazingly well since the Olive bill discussion. It is true the newspapers and the railroad commission have had occasion to discipline the railroads on the coal rates and a few other questions, but it was done perfectly and in order, and did not cost the state of Georgia one cent.

Mr. Berner's bill, with his speech, delivered yesterday as an interpretation of it, if made a law, would only affect the railroads incorporated in Georgia. It does not in the least affect the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, or the Richmond and Danville and Georgia Pacific, outside of the Terminal company. These roads were incorporated outside of the state of Georgia.

Suppose we take the Berner bill, so eloquently discussed by him yesterday as a law—what would be the result? The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad would still run through our state from Ooltewah to Brunswick, and the Richmond and Danville and the Georgia Pacific from Tugalo to Tallapoosa without the slightest change, but the roads chartered by the state of Georgia will be subject to the most annoying and useless litigation that can be devised by man.

Three roads in Georgia, incorporated by legislatures composed of the best men in the state in old times—have been running for nearly a half century, helping to build up and develop the state of Georgia. Sherman swept through the state, and destroyed them by burning up the cross-ties and twisting the rails, but they recovered, and were soon on their feet again. In the dark days of reconstruction they furnished the citizens of our state substantial financial aid. By legislative enactment the stocks and bonds of these three roads, the Georgia, the Central and the Southwestern, were made legal and proper investment for trust funds by guardians, executors and administrators—and today \$25,000,000 is invested in their bonds and stock by the people of this state. The managers of these roads have leased them to corporations outside of the state, greatly to the help of the stockholders and the people along the line. Today a bill of lading for any kind of freight can be delivered by any of these roads to any part of the United States, and the freight hauled for one-third the charges made before this lease.

If these leases are destroyed, there are 500 small depots in this state to which the people will have to pay local rates from the main lines. The stockholders have already lost \$3,000,000 in depreciation of their stock by the agitation of this question in the legislature. They will lose half their investment if the Berner bill becomes a law, and litigation is instituted to harass them.

Will any one tell us who listened to Mr. Berner's speech yesterday what use we have for a railroad commission in this state, except as a purveyor for lawyers and courts, if this becomes a law? In the wisdom of our lawmakers the State railroad commission was instituted to manage and control our railroads outside of the courts. For twelve years it has been successful and has never been questioned in efficiency and ability, until the Olive bill and the Berner bill invoked the aid of courts and lawyers.

We appeal to the conservatism and good sense of the legislature to strike out every semblance of litigation from this bill. The stockholders and citizens of this state can ill afford this needless expense. We are today suffering under a useless expenditure of \$10,000 for lawyers' fees wasted by the state before the commission to settle the betterment question. That would not be a circumstance to the unlimited fees that would follow any such enactment as the litigation feature of the Berner bill.

The alliance legislature should not let down the gap.

If the railroad commission is not able to manage these questions, then the sooner we dispend with it the better. If the powers it now has are not sufficient, enlarge them, and see to it that the law is enforced, for the benefit of

the people and not for those who thrive on litigation.

The Civil Service Reform League.
 At the meeting of the national civil service reform league at Buffalo, yesterday, the report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the federal civil service was read. The report is devoted for the most part to an exposition and criticism of the partisan methods employed by the republicans in taking the census of 1890. That census was under the superintendence of Robert P. Porter, an Englishman, whose ignorance of our institutions has taken the dangerous shape of zeal for the republican party. Porter is a republican for revenue only, and it is for this reason that his partisan zeal is dangerous.

The committee of the civil service reform league do not give the form of denunciation to their charges, but they show that the census of 1890, taken under the auspices of this man Porter, is the most disgracefully inadequate piece of work that has ever been undertaken by a political organization. The enumerators were chosen because of their politics, and they were appointed mainly at the dictation of republican congressmen. With few exceptions they were ignorant of the importance of their duties, and the majority of them believed it to be their duty to work in the interest of the politicians who secured their appointments. Porter himself, who had charge of the census, and who is responsible for the disgrace of it, seems to have left the impression on his subordinates that it was their duty to work in behalf of the republican party.

Speaking of some of the enumerators working in New York city under the auspices of Porter, Inspector Byrnes says: "I know that some of the enumerators in this city were thieves. This morning one of those enumerators came here to call on me. He had been three times an inmate of the state prison. He was appointed on the recommendation of a republican judge. This thief's name is known to all the city detectives, and his picture occupies a prominent place in the rogue's gallery. He did not take the oath in his own name, and his dealings with the census bureau were under an alias." Yet it is inconceivable that the republicans who secured the appointment of these thieves did not know them; it is inconceivable that these thieves were not appointed for a purpose. That their purpose was recklessly carried out is shown by the suppression of 200,000 names of the inhabitants of New York city which ought to appear in the census enumeration.

We do not perceive how the civil service reform league is going to prevent republican rascality, except it joins the democratic party and declares in favor of honest partisanship. There cannot be too much partisanship among those who favor honest and economical government.

Senator Sherman's Interview.

An interview with Senator Sherman appears in a number of the Sunday papers over the signature of Frank George Carpenter. It is really a carefully prepared address by the senator, with a readable introduction by an accomplished newspaper correspondent. Carpenter went to Mansfield, Ohio, talked with the senator, looked through the mansion and went off to describe it, taking care to bring forward prominently in his description the orchards, cows, horses and other things that impress the imagination of an agriculturist, capping the climax with a picture of Mrs. Sherman peeling peaches. The correspondent is also at some pains to show that the senator has a library worthy of a statesman, and that he uses it to good advantage.

In the meantime Senator Sherman dictates to his stenographer a careful review of his connection with the financial policy of the government, skillfully placing himself in the most advantageous light. He even tries to shift to the shoulders of Messrs. Fessenden and other republican senators the burden of responsibility for the suffering that followed the contraction of the currency. In all of this he is plausible, but the sound of it grates harshly on his record.

Speaking of the legislation of 1866, he says:

"If the purpose to resume specie payments within a reasonable period had been declared by law, and due preparations made for it, it would have advanced the United States notes rapidly to par, and they would have been willingly received in the payment of bonds, and the whole mass of indebtedness would have been converted at a lower rate of interest. In other words, if the same measure had been adopted in 1866 for the resumption of specie payments that was adopted in 1875, a vast sum would have been saved to the people in the payment of interest, the credit of the government would have been maintained, the long agony of recuperation would have been avoided, the interest of the debt would have been reduced, and the resumption of specie payments brought about as early as 1870, instead of 1873."

This sounds more like a confession than a defense. It amounts to saying that economic measures, the laws of which are unchangeable, would have operated as a blessing in 1866, though he confesses their enactment in 1875 resulted in "long agony."

The most remarkable feature of the interview is Senator Sherman's declaration in favor of free trade. McKinley must have groaned when he read a defense of his protection measure on the ground that it contained a larger measure of free trade than any law congress ever enacted. This is a strange utterance from a protectionist! The McKinley tariff is no doubt the most comprehensive and carefully prepared revenue law we have ever had on the statute books. It provides the largest measure of free trade ever contained in a tariff law. It increases the protective rates on articles which come into competition with our production, both of the farm and the workshop, and tends more than any previous law to build up industries not heretofore existing in the United States. Some of the details will be the subject of controversy during the next congress, and may be changed, but I believe the principles of the bill will be maintained. As our industries are developed, rates may be reduced, and free trade will be extended as rapidly as our needs for revenue will permit.

The hypocrisy of this claim is brazen when it compares a tariff of 47 per cent with the Clay tariff of 20 per cent. Poor McKinley appears to have been left alone on the sinking ship of protection. Even the man whose fortunes are linked with his state him with a jack-blade while protesting to defend him. This attitude shows that Senator Sherman has read the handwriting on the wall and is trying to make the most of it. It is a significant sign of the times, showing that the days of protection are numbered.

Another feature which sticks out in this interview is the left-handed lick at Blaine and the laborious attempt to say a good word for Harrison. Reciprocity is damned with faint praise, if not directly condemned by a reference to unsatisfactory dealings with Canada and

Hawaii. What little good Sherman is willing to see in reciprocity is carefully credited to Harrison, who, we are told, "has been able to make very satisfactory arrangements with Brazil and Cuba."

Before concluding his address, this astute politician does not disdain to throw a sop to Cerberus. "Farmers," says he, "are the great conservators of our system, without the influence of cities would soon demoralize and disorganize society." It is interesting to see that Senator Sherman has become not only a free trader but an inflationist. His plan for increasing the currency is as follows:

I believe that the present volume of United States notes ought to be supplemented by treasury notes limited in amount to the production of the precious metals of the United States at gold value, deposited in the treasury, represented in circulation by an equal amount of paper money. This is the middle and safe ground between undue contraction and undue expansion.

As the production of gold and silver in the United States was \$97,446,000 in 1890, and is not likely to be diminished by such a law as this, Senator Sherman's limit would be nearly double last year's coinage of \$56,010,614. It has been objected to the free coinage of silver that it offers a bounty to the owners of mines, but it could not possibly confer such a heavy bounty as this plan of Senator Sherman's. He proposes not only to take all American silver and gold off the hands of miners, but to protect it from foreign competition. Thus, while increasing the coinage and bullion the price, he would bar out competition by an act of congress.

The senator says he has outlined several third parties, and he does not seem to think the people's party will last long. "No cause can succeed in this country," said he, "until it has enlisted on its side one of the two great political parties, and no proposed measure of legislation can fall to get the support of one of these parties when it is supported by the opinion of the majority of the people of the state or nation who are affected by it." The senator's words are weighty, but he does not seem to realize their full meaning. A little later, no doubt, he will see that the cause which threw off this third party at white heat has found the democratic party already enlisted in its favor, and this is one of the great reasons why the democratic party will triumph next year.

JOHN SHERMAN fairly glows over the "free trade" features of the McKinley law. John would be a free trader himself if the opportunity permitted.

GEORGE and Eddy Gould have been hurting the feelings of Wall street lately, and their pa is blamed for it.

THE PAPERS say that J. Pierpont Morgan is a bigger man than Gould in Wall street. Bosh! While he is spelling out his resounding name J. Gould could walk off with a transcontinental railroad.

THE EARTHQUAKE in the west ought to be easily traced to Foraker's mouth.

THE BOSTON HERALD is now mum on the subject of John Sherman. Well, it is John's fault and not ours.

MR. FOSTER might make a little extra money for the governor by starting an Ohio grocery store in the treasury department.

GERMANS who get in the habit of eating western pork ought to be prayed for.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THEY are telling of a family of 100 persons who lived up in a little village in Ontario a few years ago. Eighty-six of these now reside in the United States, twelve are dead and two still live in their native village. And yet Canada is astonished at her dwindling census returns.

THE WESTERN train robber is wise in his day and generation. When he boards a train he ignores the passengers and goes straight to the Pullman porter, experience having taught him that that individual is "big game."

AN EXCHANGE says that Jones, of Binghamton, has "a side show" in the New York campaign, but if such is the case, he is not making much noise.

The New York campaign's lively—
 It's waking up the state;
 We know that Flower's blooming—
 Where's Jones, who pays the freight?
 He hasn't in it;
 He isn't in it;
 But he's worth six million dollars, and can wait!

GEORGIA HICKORY NUTS.

A Born Editor.

He just knew all about it—just laid 'em on the shelf. Could run the paper better than the editor himself. Could write the blindest best stories an' tell the biggest tales—
 Fer he was born fer editin', an' not fer splittin' rails!

"Put this here in yer paper," he sez: "Twit make her him; Jest cut a lively caper, an' the cash is bound ter cum."

Here's what'll tick the people—I've wrote the very piece—
 "Twit stir the whole blame village as sick as axle grease!"

An' so the editor resigned an' put him in as boss. An' then he rode the paper like he would a Texas hoss; Jest pitched into 'em lively—they couldn't make him cease—
 He stirred the whole blame village, an' they lynched him sick as grease!

"The Columbus Ledger of Sunday last consisted of twenty beautifully illustrated pages. It was a splendid picture of the business of a growing city—a credit to the editors and a credit all round."

The following notice is tacked on the outside of a church in the backwoods:

While he is praying.
 "Give a man a fair show."

Preachers in that vicinity would do well to pray with the eye open.

Says The Tangle Error: "THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has at last placed us on their exchange list. It is better late than never, and we can only say that we're lost a good deal of good reading by not having it earlier, while they, of course, were without the best copy weekly in the state."

The Southern Alliance Farmer strikes the keynote of newspaper success in the following:
 "If thou faint would be a sage,
 Think a volume and write a page;
 And of every page of thine,
 Publish but a single line."

The Wadley Express is the name of a new paper which is just out.

Mr. Larry Gantt, of the Southern Alliance Farmer, announces that he is doing the work of five men. He is not editor, bookkeeper, canvasser, correspondent and general manager of the paper, and is "still in the ring."

BRIGHT PROSPECTS THERE.

Stranger—What are the prospects for a newspaper in this town?

Old Citizen—Bright, sir, bright! The mayor has just set the office afire, an' she's makin' like a good one!

The editor of The Billville Banner has hired a team of Georgia oxen, and is now busily engaged in hauling his celebrated trade edition to market.

CLAFLIN'S BID

Accepted by Judge Clarke Yesterday Afternoon.

RYAN CASE SATISFACTORILY SETTLED

The Creditors Cannot Move Their Goods. The Receiver Will Accept the Bid Made by the Claflin Company.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Clarke virtually settled the Ryan case by deciding that the bid made by the H. B. Claflin Company, of New York, should be accepted.

This is not precisely the same bid originally made by Claflin, but it is modified in some details. The court permitted Leo Frank, agent for the Claflin company, to incorporate in the bid certain amendments.

The amended bid.

In FULTON SUPERIOR COURT, September 29, 1891.—To Charles S. Kinsberry, Receiver: The H. B. Claflin Company hereby modify the bid for the stock and fixtures of Stephen A. Ryan, formerly made by said company under the order of the court in the premises and as amended bills as follows:

1. For all and each of the parcels of goods claimed by the parties named in the attached exhibit marked "A," the amount for each parcel set opposite each claim, being 66 per cent of the invoice value of each goods, and aggregating the sum of \$115,668.15.

2. And for the balance of the entire stock, goods and fixtures, including fixtures as inventoryed by you as receiver, and including all things included in said inventory, the further sum of \$25,000. This bid aggregates \$140,668.15, and is made as an entirety composed of the two items.

3. In addition thereto, said company will contribute \$25,000 as its proportion of the expenses of administering the estate in your hands, this to be in full of the liability of this company on that account.

4. And if the foregoing bid is accepted, said company binds itself hereby not to attempt to enforce its claim against the note and mortgage of Stephen A. Ryan to said company, of date May 25th, 1891, and amounting to \$125,000, principal interest and attorney's fees, said Stephen A. Ryan, or any party, complainant or defendant, in said case, but will deliver up the same to be cancelled.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY, Per A. H. COX, Attorney of Record. LEO FRANK, General Agent.

The Proceedings.

The hearing was resumed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and several hours were devoted to speech making.

The opening argument for the creditors was made by Colonel B. F. Abbott, who represents a large number of claims. He argued the question as to the right of his clients to withdraw the goods claimed by them on giving bond, and contended that the petitions of claimants were in their essence nothing but ancillary proceedings filed in the main case. That these claimants were not made parties until after the receiver was appointed. That they were made parties for the express purpose of asserting title, and that right reserved in the order itself making parties. He cited Daniel's Chancery Practice and a decision in 110 U. S. reports clearly recognizing the right of a claimant to withdraw the goods claimed in equity cases, and a case in 70 Ga. reports, which was a bid for a receiver, in which one of the grounds relied on was that the title to the goods never passed.

Judge Hillyer spoke in the same line, supplementing Colonel Abbott's arguments. Short arguments were made by Mr. Burton Smith, Mr. W. P. Hill, Mr. Jack Spalding, Mr. Julius Brown, Mr. J. R. Whiteside, Mr. J. A. Hunter, Mr. L. F. Roemer, Colonel Well and others representing the creditors.

Captain Harry Jackson said he had nothing to say as counsel for Mr. John Ryan, but as counsel for Receiver Kinsberry he urged that the best thing for all concerned was the acceptance of the Claflin bid.

Neither Judge Hopkins nor Mr. Walter R. Brown, counsel for Mr. Ryan, desired to make any arguments. They were waiting for results.

All the lawyers who cared to speak had been allowed to have their say, and then there was a pause, which was broken by Judge Clarke.

Can't Move the Goods.

Judge Clarke read the following decision, which was generally expected in view of certain suggestions he had thrown out:

I have reflected and read much as my opportunity allowed upon the question of title in the present discussion. I have also availed myself, as far as I could, of the aid of counsel. I have listened to all that has been submitted in argument. The conclusion I have reached is this: That the parties to this litigation are not equally interested in all that has been submitted in argument. The claimants have, by their course of pleading, committed themselves to an administration of the defendant's assets through a receivership with all the consequences which attach to a receivership. One of these (and it is one of the most familiar) is an authority in the court establishing the receivership to sell the property in the hands of the receiver whenever in his discretion it is wise to do so, looking to the interests of all the parties. I find this view well sustained by authority, and, so far as I know, there is an entire absence of authority to the contrary. It is notable that the very able counsel who are interested to produce such authority have, after a week's effort, failed to do so. I shall accordingly make no attempt to deny these claimants the right to take any of the assets from the hands of the receiver and directing that all of them be sold, style and order, and suggestions as to matters of detail connected with the sale.

The Lawyers Confer.

Judge Clarke having disposed of this issue, the next question was how shall the stock be sold. He stated to the lawyers that he thought it was high time he should determine what disposition should be made of the stock, but he was perfectly willing to hear from the attorneys on this question. Touching this matter the lawyers were wide apart, and Judge Clarke adjourned the hearing so that they might confer and come to some agreement.

Colonel Nat Hammond was asked to preside over the lawyers' meeting, and he briefly stated what he thought should be done.

Several attorneys had suggestions to make, and the representatives of Claflin proposed to amend the bid and thereby get rid of all opposition.

What Will Be the Result?

Many of the Atlanta merchants believe that just as soon as Mr. Claflin gets possession of the goods he will put Mr. Ryan in charge, and the store will be in full blast in less than two weeks. They do not like the prospect, some of them going so far as to express the fear that the reopening of Mr. Ryan's establishment will injure them, if he conducts the business as he carried it on before the crash.

Most of the clerks, bookkeepers, floor walkers, window dressers and cash boys, who were employed in the Ryan store, are anxiously awaiting its reopening. They are ready to respond to a summons at very short notice.

The Contempt Case.

These proceedings in the chancery court will not affect the contempt case before Judge Gober. Whether or not the settlement will influence Mr. Ryan's course touching Judge Gober's mandate regarding the turning over of money to the receiver, remains to be seen.

The Best Solution.

The forty-old lawyer employed in the case have come to the conclusion that the solution of the intricate problem is the best one possible. The settlement is not, of course, entirely satisfactory to all the creditors, but no possible settlement would suit them all. That Judge Clarke grasped the situation, and wisely, justly and firmly dealt with it, every lawyer who had any connection with the case admits. He was confronted by many difficult questions of law, with regard to the determination of some of which no precedents are to be found in the books. Indeed, the annals of law and equity afford no case precisely analogous to this one. It will be reported as a cause celebre.

More Litigation Inevitable.

Judge Clarke cut the Gordian knot and his decision brushes away a multitude of litigants who were eager to fight the case out. But there are others who will press their claims and litigate over the cash proceeds of the sale.

It is likely that more than a hundred suits will be filed against the receiver, who will stand as defendant in a certain class of cases. The creditors who have identified their goods, for instance, will not waive their rights by consenting to the acceptance of the Claflin bid. They will try to get a cash equivalent for their goods, which the court refused to allow them to remove.

How Much Will They Get?

One of the most astute lawyers connected with the case says: "According to my calculations the creditors will ultimately get just about as much as Mr. Ryan offered to pay them—that is, about thirty cents on the dollar. I base this calculation, however, on the assumption that Mr. Ryan will pay to the receiver the \$125,000. So the result will be just about as it would have been had the compromise been agreed to. If the creditors had acceded to that offer Mr. Ryan would have been reinstated in his leadership of the big dry goods establishment. It was that fear which was the cause of the failure of the settlement. It seems to me that what the merchants feared will come about anyhow. I don't think there is any doubt about Claflin making Steve Ryan his agent. Thus he will virtually become again the head of the house. I am in common with nearly all the lawyers believe that Judge Clarke has done the best thing possible. Whether all the creditors will approve of his decision is neither here nor there. I think he did a good day's work in disposing of the matter as he did."

Claflin's Agent.

Last night a CONSTITUTION reporter asked Mr. Frank if he would say anything about the probable course his house would take in the matter of disposing of the stock of goods, but he declined to express any opinion.

GOSSIP OF A DAY.

The work on the Grady monument is progressing just as rapidly as possible and everything will be ready in ample time. The Southern Granite Company is working men night and day and will surely have the granite here in good time. Everything is moving along just as well as could be expected and Architect Doyle is thoroughly satisfied. The granite company deserves praise for what it is doing toward completing the work.

Judge Fallgatter, of Savannah, was among those who attracted attention in the Kimball corridors yesterday. Georgia's judiciary has no more talented or gifted men than Judge Fallgatter and none that carries more friends. Surrounded by a party of friends yesterday who were discussing the threatened trouble in the Forest City, the judge remarked:

"I made a Christian once in my life anyhow. The last man I sentenced to be hung asked the sheriff to allow him to appoint the time when the trigger should be sprung."

"For," said the doomed man, "I have an appointment to meet Jesus Christ at 12:45."

Mayor Price, of Macon, was in Atlanta yesterday, and of course, was one of the prominent figures about the capital and hotel corridors. He remarked, as he knocked the ashes of his Havana, "to lay the blotter on Governor Northen's signature to the Macon waterworks bill. Just watch me. Before the governor signs that bill I'll be standing over him, and as he drops his pen I'll put the blotter over that signature. The blotter will be a new one and the reverse imprint of the signature I'll carry home. That blotter I'll frame and hang in Bridges Smith's office."

The central city's mayor was never happier than when Governor Northen signed that bill.

Atlanta is said to be the best lighted city in the south by long odds.

Mr. Charles Beermann, the well known, popular and genial proprietor of the Kimball, has arrived in New York, and will reach Atlanta in a day or two.

Mr. Henry Beermann yesterday received a telegram from the gentleman announcing his arrival in New York.

Mr. Beermann has a great host of friends in Atlanta who will be delighted to see him on his old home grounds once more.

One of the handsomest teams in Atlanta is that of Colonel Morton, the genial representative from Clarke county, who brought his horses and carriage with him from Athens to quarter them here for his pleasure during the summer. The horses are thoroughbreds and are half brothers of the famous Jay-Rye-See. They make a magnificent pair and attract attention wherever they go. They are perfectly docile, and it took them only a few days to become thoroughly accustomed to the many strange sights confronting them in Atlanta.

Mr. J. L. Smyser, president, and Mr. J. D. Stewart, secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Falls Car Company, who have been in the city for several days past, returned to Louisville yesterday. They have been in the city looking after the interest of their company and while here were the guests of Mr. W. M. McCalla, at his suburban home in Decatur. The company which these gentlemen represent is well advised in this section, and is one of the largest car companies in the states. Mr. Stewart, the secretary, though quite young, is a man of fine business qualities, is an old Georgia boy who numbers his friends by the score and they congratulate him on the flattering success he has met with.

Judge Hillyer is now dividing his time between law and building.

And as a builder the judge is proving himself as successful as he was on the bench or at the bar.

One of the judge's possessions has long been a handsome three-story brick on Alabama street between Whitehall and Broad. The building is occupied by the gas company, and that company wanted a workshop underneath.

But there was no basement to the building. Judge Hillyer, however, was equal to the emergency. He built a "bridge" over the sidewalk, so as not to stop pedestrians, and then began taking up the sidewalk. This he dug down ten feet and back to the building wall. Then the front wall of the building was securely braced up and the excavating carried on under. Load by load the dirt was brought out until a basement ten feet deep and about 25x30 feet was made. The work is just now being completed and not a crack or break has been made in any of the walls. For while that three-story building appeared to be swinging in the air or to be standing on stilts.

He Couldn't Keep It.

From The Griffin, Ga., Daily News.
 "Say Uncle Abe, pray do you keep The holy Sabbath day?"
 "I tries ter, boss, but when night comes His holiness gits away!"

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

TENNYSON.—Lord Tennyson has just completed a three-act comedy, which will be acted only by Mr. Augustus Daly's company. Think of Tennyson writing a comedy in his eighty-second year.

STOVALL.—Pleasant A. Stovall, of The Augusta Chronicle, is giving his readers some pleasing pen-pictures of his recent northern tour.

HOWARD.—Nym Crinkle has nicknamed Joe Howard "Sir Gallopington Galt." The name fits Howard exactly.

WALKER.—Trying to interview the prince of Wales is as difficult a job as trying to pick a Yale lock with a toothpick. He is not to be got at by the willing scribbler, and the American syndicate which offers a prize for an interview with him would be in a hurry to buy a death for the money.

STILL IN JAIL

Stanley is Evidently in a Physical Condition.

HE HAS NOT YET GIVEN

Mr. Joseph Thibadeau Appointment as Superintendent of the Prison Order Department.

Emmet B. Stanley is still in the Fulton County Jail. He has not yet furnished bond

RUSSELL REWARDED

By Again Being Named as the Candidate of the Democrats

FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Arrangement of Quay and His Followers in Strong Terms.

SPEECH OF HON. PATRICK COLLINS.

He Reviews the Doings of the Party of Plunder and Shows How They Deserve the People.

Worcester, Mass., September 29.—The democratic state convention opened at Mechanics hall. The main floor of the hall was entirely occupied by delegates, and the galleries also were well filled with spectators. It was nearly a quarter past 11 o'clock when Hon. J. W. Corcoran, chairman of the democratic committee, called the convention to order and made a brief address, which was frequently applauded.

Hon. Patrick Collins was made president and delivered an enthusiastic speech.

On making his appearance, Mr. Collins was given a rousing welcome.

Mr. Collins's Speech.

Mr. Collins acknowledged his flattering reception in a few pleasant words, in which he announced that he had been present at twenty-five democratic state conventions, and was today celebrating his conventional silver anniversary. He then proceeded to deliver his address. He said:

"The republican party has assumed so long the arrogant air of proprietorship of everything good; they have so persistently proclaimed the republic and the republic as convertible terms; they have so coolly considered their long success, whether gained by fair means or foul, as a matter of course, and so calmly accepted the power, however unduly obtained, that democracy is regarded as a common enemy, and the mugwump as a follower of Lucifer.

In the spirit of republican party of today in Massachusetts, having alienated and driven out all leading men of free mind; having repelled and insulted the younger generation; and having cowardly treason to the industrial interests of the commonwealth in the supreme hour of trial, yet with a proud and defiant air, they stand before us, and demand a return to full power upon their own terms.

I approach the people in no such evil spirit; in no such haughty temper. This is the democratic temper, through whose open doors every honest man may enter and be welcome. Republicans appear not to comprehend what the people mean by their votes last year. They say sentiment has changed since then; that the people have forgiven the spending of a billion dollars by the last congress; that they are used to the McKinley bill, and that all ought to be forgiven, because that congress passed the copyright bill.

Read the house as he would a circus, and they passed a bill that would have taken away the liberty and create civil war in the south. There is no evidence of it. All these things were known a year ago, and the republican mind has not changed. The present complaint is that there has been too large a coinage of silver dollars, worth as bullion or as merchandise only 50 cents apiece, and the fear is that the continued coinage of these dollars, or worse than that, a larger coinage of them, will dangerously inflate the currency and ultimately drive gold out of circulation. This was the situation today, at the time the treasury was coining, at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month, of these eighty-cent silver dollars, and the demand on the part of sound money men was that their coinage should cease, or that something should be done to insure the parity of the silver dollar with the gold dollar. But the administration debt was due to the iron men and wool men, as well as to the iron men and wool men, and to other classes, and the silver men demanded payment. The result is the "silver act," so called, of July 14, 1890, clamoring for sound money. The result is the "silver act," so called, of July 14, 1890, clamoring for sound money.

Now, for a specimen of Lodge's feeble and cheeky speculations. He admits the soundness of our two representatives in the last house. He does not deny that our democrats—seven—in the last house about to meet, are equally strong and equally sound, but he throws out vague hints that they are innocent and susceptible, and will be swung around by bad silver men when they take their seats, and he refers to the resolutions of the Boston common council and other signs, as indicating a great wavering of our opinion. The situation could be more unfortunate. The Boston common council is a democratic body, and when the endorsement of free silver was pressed there, it was voted down—42 to 5. A republican resolution, coupled with the votes of their representatives in the last congress, means that the republican position here is not hostile to any silver bill short of free coinage. This position is as dangerous to the conservative men here as a more frank and consistent declaration of the republicans in the west. We occupy a sound and consistent position, and the vote of Massachusetts this fall, if cast for our candidates, will strengthen the hands and enlarge the influence of the seven democrats who take their seats in the house next December.

The speaker concluded with reference to Mr. Allen's fighting reputation and likened him to the character of Bob Acres in "The Rivals." The last sentences of the speech were in eulogy of Governor Russell and his administration.

President Collins's address had a telling effect upon his hearers, and he was continually interrupted by applause and laughter, and at the close bedlam was again let loose.

The committee on resolutions then reported the platform.

Extracts from the Platform.

The following is a synopsis of the platform: The principles of the national democratic party are endorsed and the state administration commended. The platform demands that all commissions and administrative appointments be responsible to the people through their governor; believes in free schools, supplied with free textbooks; congratulates the people upon the action of the legislature in regard to the constitutional amendment; renounces the party's declaration upon the subject of labor, affirming that no man is to be deprived of his life, liberty or property without just compensation; for the sake of furnishing political parties; by neglecting to bring prosecutions for the punishment of violations of the civil service law; by ignoring the recommendations of the civil service commission for the dismissal of officials who have openly defied the law; by reviving the active participation of office holders in partisan politics and the assessment of government employees for partisan purposes.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and in currency convertible into cash without loss. The declaration expressing the uniform historic policy of the national democratic party, contained in its platform of 1884 and 1888, we unreservedly reaffirm.

The Silver Dollar.

We believe that all dollars coined by the United States should be of equal intrinsic value, and that all paper currency issued by the government should be redeemable in either gold or silver coin at the option of the holder, and not at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury.

While we believe in the use of gold and silver money and in the full recoinstitution of the currency by international agreement, we are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of our government, independent of the action of other nations, and to the dangerous situation enacted at the last session of congress, under the claim of the republican leadership, that they are the friends of sound money.

POND'S EXTRACT gives immediate relief from pain. Its reputation and sale extends everywhere. Caution: Counterfeits are dangerous to use.

Mrs. Demarest's Portfolio of addresses and what to wear for the fall and winter of 1891 and 92. Price, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents. For sale by Mrs. M. Miller, Marietta street, opera house block.

THE CONVENTION

Which Will Meet at Manchester Next Saturday Morning.

A TOWN MEETING TO BE HELD.

Forty People Think of Building Houses There—No Doubt of the Success of the Project.

"That was worked to the queen's taste," said Mr. J. H. Mountain, admiringly, as he summed up Mr. E. M. Blalock's management of the Manchester town company.

"I have seen a great many real estate schemes, both here and in the west," he went on, "but that was the best managed one I ever heard of. It was a straight, square deal on liberal principles, and a success from the word go."

Mr. Mountain himself is no slow coach on real estate. Within two years he has pushed up an ordinary real estate business to a good, fat, proprietary right on one of the best paying electric lines in the south.

The facts seem to bear out Mr. J. H. Mountain's judgment. The plan for a residence community, with an educational nucleus and quick access to the city at street car rates, was not broached to the public until May, and there was no attempt to rush sales by the future section methods usually resorted to.

The idea was to sell lots at private sale to the people who were of a character to be attracted by educational advantages of this kind. The idea was allowed to take root naturally in the soil for which it was adopted, and it did so with amazing rapidity.

A hundred half-acre lots were offered at \$200, and were all taken in a few weeks. It was intended to withdraw this low price as soon as the hundred had been sold, but the lots were so fast that considerably over that number were taken before the line was drawn.

Then the company doubled the price. A new scale of prices, averaging \$400, was put on, and a large force of hands went to work cutting out the streets and staking the corners.

There was less than two months ago, and more lots have been sold at the advance than were sold at the first price. Altogether something over 300 lots have been sold, and the amount of the sales has passed the \$100,000 mark. Mr. Blalock expects to sell another \$100,000 within the next twelve months, but he is more solicitous now about laying out a perfect town than he is about selling lots. His plans are on the broadest scale, and the keynote of the Manchester movement from the first has been liberal dealings with everybody.

The number of purchasers of lots is near 200, mostly heads of families, and of these about forty have signified their intention to build. The first thing those who intend to build desire to know is who will be their neighbors, and how many of them will build at once. A common remark is: "I am ready to go with the first dozen who break dirt there." In order to satisfy this very reasonable desire for acquaintance with their prospective neighbors, Mr. Blalock has called a convention of the home-builders to meet at Manchester next Saturday, and they will come. A good many are in Atlanta, some in Griffin, some in Charleston, some in middle and some in southern Georgia.

It will be a sight for a real estate man to do on fifty or a hundred people in the woods at one time stepping off their lots, selecting sites for houses and mixing with their new neighbors.

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About two hundred students are in the city ready for matriculation and they hall from every part of Georgia and from distant states showing the wonderful progress this institution has made in four years of work.

Dr. Hopkins, president of the school, states that 400 boys would have been in attendance this year if the proper mess halls were in operation.

A Strange Disappearance.

Monday night Mahalia King, a colored woman about fifty years old, who has been living with her son, Clarence King, at 155 East Harris street, disappeared.

No clue has developed as to her whereabouts.

Her son is distressed about her, and fears that she is out of her mind and will come to harm. In appearance, she is quite thin and very dark.

Says Almy Did Not Kill Christie.

The intruder later ventured the information that "this Almy they ha'vo arrested is not the man who killed Christie Warden."

She arrived from the north on the 8 o'clock train last night and was taken to Warden's house by a local livyman.

FACTS.

The Post-Tenneyson can take a worthless sheet of paper, and by writing a poem on it, make it worth \$65,000. That's genius.

A cup of Hoy's Elixir Coffee for breakfast will make a man feel better all day. That's facts.

Yanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth \$5,000,000. That's capital.

Hoy's Royal Patent Flax never fails to make good, pure, light, wholesome bread. That's Quality.

The mechanic can take material worth 75 cents and make it into a watch worth \$100. That's skill.

Every one who tries Hoy's fine Jersey Butter pronounces it the purest and finest they ever tried. That's good judgment.

The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold, and stamp upon it an "eagle bird," and make it worth \$20. That's money.

Connoisseurs pronounce our new Pack of Pickles the best ever brought to Atlanta. That's good taste.

The ditch digger works ten hours a day and shovels three or four tons of earth for \$2. That's labor.

The housekeeper comes straight to Hoy's store for what she wants, and finds it of the best quality and at the lowest price. That's wisdom.

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MATTERS MILITARY.

The Inspection Continues—Governor's Horse Guards and Reserve Reviewed.

Yesterday at 4 p. m. a review of the Governor's Horse Guards was held at the drill grounds of the Guards near Georgia avenue.

It was conducted by Lieutenant Satterlee, of the United States army.

About thirty cavalrymen, rank and file, took part, making a very pretty display indeed.

The Guards wore their handsome dress uniforms, which, together with prancing horses, made a picture well worth beholding. The customary evolutions of cavalry drill were, for the most part, skillfully performed, notwithstanding some of the best drilled guards were absent.

To this was added the misfortune of having green horses among the mount, some of which pitched and feigned the kick at regular intervals. But the platoon drill was quite graceful and the wheels looked especially pretty.

The commissioned officers were all in drill except Lieutenant Dozier, who was not strong enough, after his recent sickness. Lieutenant Satterlee seemed pleased with the result of the inspection, but gave no markings to any one.

There is a popular movement on foot to have the Governor's Horse Guards made an independent company. As yet, it is only a desire on the part of the members, but right soon, steps will be taken to effect the change. This is desired for the reason that there are no other mounted companies in this neighborhood, and when a colonel is elected for the Georgia cavalry battalion, other companies near together, and removed from here, will combine to elect one from their own locality.

It is proposed to place the Governor's Horse Guards under a colonel who resided at a distance, and one, perhaps, whom they knew nothing of, and seldom saw.

Besides, this company is a unique one by virtue of its very nature and purpose. It was organized as a governor's guard, and its members feel that it should be independent of any authority save his.

At 8 p. m. Lieutenant Satterlee met the Atlanta Zouaves in their hall for inspection.

This company was put through the regular infantry drill. The boys, of course, are better up in the square, drilling than the Upton tactics, but they did well, anyhow.

Lieutenant Satterlee suggested to Captain Hollis that the Zouaves should not practise their peculiar drill so much as to detract from the performance in the regular battalion drill.

He thought the general drilling very good, and found the guns in good order, especially "on the outside," as he casually remarked. Besides the company drill platoon and squad drills were had. At the close of the inspection a few fancy movements of the zouave drill were performed, and in twirling, flinging and catching muskets the boys were expert.

The Atlanta Zouaves are making arrangements to give an exhibition drill at the opera house quite soon.

Jett's Trial Postponed.

C. D. Jett and B. F. Hines were arraigned before Justice King yesterday afternoon on the charge of kidnapping Lollie Smith from Roland's mills.

The defendants' counsel asked for further time in which to secure witnesses who live at a distance. The counsel for the prosecution agreed, and the trial was postponed till Thursday, at 3 o'clock.

Jett's bond has been increased to \$2,000, Hines's bond was fixed at \$100. It is believed that Hines will be cleared of the charge, but the evidence is strong against Jett.

The Mason Bill Signed.

The governor settled the agony over the Macm waterworks bill last evening by affixing his official signature to the bill. For several days he has been listening to arguments pro and con, and last evening, as stated, signed the bill. Mayor Price and City Solicitor Patterson are among the happiest of Macmantics now.

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BILL WATTS'S STORY.

The Young Robber Makes a Full Confession of His Crimes.

HIS RAIDS IN ATLANTA AND SAVANNAH.

He is Proud of His Record, and Boasts That He is Known in All Parts of the Country.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 29.—[Special.] The mystery which has shadowed the robberies of Central and Savannah, Florida and Western freight cars was not only unraveled by the arrest of William Watts, Herman Meyers, William Deignan, William Rushing, David Mills, colored, and Octavia Rushing, but Watts has made it perfectly plain in a remarkable confession.

William Watts hails from Atlanta, and he is the captain of this notorious gang, the oldest member of which is not over twenty-three years. David Mills is the only negro in the gang.

Watts was seen at the jail by a Morning News reporter. He talked freely and apparently proudly of his exploits. He is a blonde with blue eyes which move quickly when he is in conversation as a snake's when ready to strike. The story of his life surpasses anything of the Jesse James order. Watts said he has kept a diary of every crime he has committed, together with the amounts he made in his operations. He did this to keep himself posted as to his earnings.

"I belong to Atlanta," said Watts, "where my father lives. I am known in every part of the country, north, south, east and west, on account of my many crimes. I began my life of crime seven years ago through the influence of a girl whose brother was a thief. She advised me to go into it for a living, and my mother being dead I yielded to her wishes.

Started for the Plains. "I committed some petty thefts in Atlanta, and then I ran away from home and went to Texas. In 1884, with a companion named Tom Hale, I committed a highway robbery in Willis, Montgomery county, Texas. We laid up Tom's uncle. The nephew kept a pistol at his uncle's head, while I went through his pockets. We got \$128 in money and a gold watch and chain.

"We skipped back to Atlanta and had a big time. Running short of money Hale and myself went to Angiers, a small town near Atlanta, and there held up a Savannah mail and took \$33 from him. He recognized us, and the next day we were arrested, but my father got the \$33 by paying the man we robbed the \$33 we had taken from him and \$50 to boot. But we had been found out in Texas in the meantime, and officers came from there to Atlanta and took us back. We were tried, found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Tom Hale's father had lots of money, and by some means or another he got the sentence held up and we got out.

Raided Atlanta. "I then parted company with Hale and made my way back to Atlanta and struck up with George Banks. He and I pulled a store one night and got \$50 in cash. I told Banks after that and took up with Jim Harmon. He and I robbed a house outside of Atlanta about two miles, but only got \$8 in money, a silver watch, two suits of clothes, a pistol and a double-barreled shotgun. Harmon and myself worked together right along and committed several small robberies.

In 1889 Harmon and I robbed Mrs. DeLoach a house of \$500 worth of jewelry. He portioned it out and was caught with the loot. They knew I had a partner and to make me squeal, but I wouldn't give away, although I was kept seven days in a dungeon by Jailor Poole. When they came around my neck and body. When they came for my trial I was so weak that I had to be taken to the courthouse in a carriage.

Tried and Found Guilty.

"Nevertheless I was tried and found guilty and Judge Clarke sentenced me to five years in the penitentiary. The balliffs held me up while being sentenced. My condition aroused the sympathy of the people, and on account of my father being a respectable man an interest was taken in me which led to my being pardoned in February, four months after my conviction.

"I was too weak to do anything, and behaved myself till the following May, when, with the help of John Reedy, I robbed Hogan's grocery store of \$1,170, which I got out of the safe by working the combination. Then I went to Cincinnati and spent all the money. I was arrested in Chattanooga just as I was starting out for Birmingham by Detective Jean Couch, and brought back to Atlanta. My father paid Hogan the amount I had stolen, and I never went to jail.

Lived with DeLoach's Girl.

"Then I secured a job on the Richmond and Danville road and took to living with Minnie Ward, DeLoach's girl, who is now in jail. She got me to break into Hughes' barroom and I stole \$55 in money. Ben Christy helped me in the job.

"Next, with Ben Christy, I robbed a woman's house of \$25 in money and some clothes. I carried the clothes to Minnie Ward and she gave me away. I was arrested, and stayed in jail two days, when father got Mr. Tidwell, of the firm of Tidwell & Pope, to give bond for me in \$500. The case was never called to trial.

"After getting out of jail I abandoned Minnie Ward because she had blown on me, and I took up with Zedie Bankston. She made me pull my backbones. Mr. Tidwell, I stole \$800 out of his safe in broad daylight while the store was full of people. I found the safe open and took the money out of the drawer. Mr. Tidwell suspected me, but spoke only to my father about it. He was satisfied that I was the thief and paid Mr. Tidwell \$800, and the case went no further.

Robbed His Employer. "Then I went to work for a butcher named Tom Smith, and stayed with him two months. I robbed him of \$20 in cash one day, but he caught me, and I threw him off by saying that I had just collected the money and had no intention of keeping it. He believed me and said no more about it. Shortly afterward I pulled him again for \$35 and skipped. I was arrested for this crime, but father again paid for me and I was let off.

"I abandoned Zedie Bankston because she had given me away to Smith, and went to live with her sister, Minnie. While living with her I pulled a house and got \$12 in money, a lady's gold watch, several gold pencils and some ladies' clothes. I was caught again but got out on a three-thousand-dollar bond furnished by Mr. Tidwell. My trial was never called in this case.

"A few days after getting out of jail I pulled another house and got \$12 in money and some silverware. I was arrested for this and sent to jail, but nothing would be proven against me. I stood trial and was acquitted. As soon as my trial was over I went to Chattanooga and took up with a girl named Hattie McGee. I robbed a jewelry store with Henry Clark, of Atlanta. We were caught and jailed, and my father came on and settled matters and we were turned free.

Atlanta a Good Field.

"Back to Atlanta I went, and I went to live with Nannie Green. Then I robbed a house of clothing and jewelry and was caught. I was tried December 18, 1890, found guilty and sentenced by Judge Clarke again to five years in the penitentiary. My father came to my assistance and by some means or arranged things with Solicitor General Hill that I was turned loose.

"January 1, I was arrested for the burglary of Joe King's hardware store, but I wasn't guilty. Hanny & Dunlap stood my bond for \$3,000, and I was tried and acquitted January 6. Four days afterward I was jailed for the burglary of a woman's house, but like the King trial, I was innocent. Hanny & Dunlap again stood my bond, and my trial was assigned for two months, but I guess, under present circumstances, I will hardly go back just now to stand it.

stances, I will hardly go back just now to stand it. "January 18th I arrived in Savannah, and struck up with Joe Montgomery, whom I had met in Atlanta. He introduced me to Hun Rushing and several other boys, who had been in the business a little, and when they found out who I was they offered to take me in. I agreed, and became leader. Shortly after, they suggested the robbery of the cars to me, and I agreed, and laid all the plans. After we robbed the cars we used to cut up the goods in suitable sizes and peddle them through Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Mrs. Rushing's house, at Kline and Burroughs streets, was our 'fence,' and there we used to hide our goods until we could dispose of them. Some of the goods were shipped even from Jacksonville."

Watts said further that he had robbed the Markham house, and several dwellings in Atlanta; how he once planned to murder a Mrs. Rushing, and in March last was the cause of a negro's death at Wadley. He had gone by himself to do a job, and struck up with a negro partner answering to the name of Kit. "We arranged to rob the car," said Watts, "but the negro wanted to start too soon. I told him to stop, but he wouldn't, and then I gave him a shove and he fell between the cars and was killed. I didn't do any robbing that night after the negro was killed, and got off at the next station."

Watts is certainly a hardened criminal and proud of his record. His full confession shows that he is. But his criminal career is ended now.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

Colonel Bob Whitfield spent Sunday and Monday in Eatonton.

"The colt and horse show to be held in Eatonton Wednesday, Thursday and Friday," said he, "is going to be the finest Georgia has ever had. There are 200 colts there and as fine looking a lot as one ever saw. There are also sixty-five trotting horses entered for the race, and the horsesmen tell me the animal that wins will have to trot a mile in less than 2:30. The people down there want as many members of the legislature as find it possible to go down. They want to show what the people of middle Georgia are doing for stock raising."

The Technological School.

Mr. Phillips, of Habersham, wants matters so arranged that the boys who attend the technological school can get board cheaper than at present.

Now it costs them an average of \$16 a month. Mr. Phillips and President Hopkins are engaged in endeavoring to find suitable buildings in which ten boys can live cheaper, hiring their own cooks, or cooking themselves if necessary. It can be arranged so boys can live as cheap as \$8 a month. "Such cheap board as that," says Dr. Hopkins, "will increase the number more than an hundred per cent. We will open tomorrow with about two hundred boys. Had we such arrangement as we are now seeking we would have from four to five hundred boys."

"The boys simply want the plainest, cheapest rooms, which they will furnish themselves."

Mr. Phillips thinks the legislature will appropriate as much as \$3,500 to pay rental for buildings that could be used as dormitories, and with no room rent to pay he believes the boys could provide table board for themselves as cheap as \$6 or \$8 per month. This he says would throw the school open to every boy in the state.

Colonel Norwood Tonight. Ex-Congressman Norwood will deliver an address in the hall of the house tonight, in which he will explain his financial scheme which he characterizes as "something better" than the subtreasury.

He and Colonel Livingston had a talk yesterday. He would not divulge his plan, but Colonel Livingston promised that should he prove it to be better than the subtreasury plan he and the alliance would gladly adopt it.

All the alliance men in the legislature will turn out to hear it tonight.

They Heard the Speech.

During Mr. Berner's speech yesterday, Mr. Pat Calhoun and Colonel C. H. Phinizy occupied seats in the gallery. Colonel Livingston and Senator Colquhoun listened to the speech from seats on the floor.

The Georgia Road First.

The Georgia railroad is always first. It is perhaps the best managed road in this country—prompt and on time in everything. Yesterday it paid its taxes to the comptroller, amounting to \$18,922.47.

The old Western and Atlantic lessees owed \$625.99 income tax up to December 26th last. That was also paid yesterday.

Governor's Day in Ohio.

Governor Northern yesterday received a telegram from Chairman Neal, of the Ohio democratic committee, stating that governor's day had been postponed.

It had been fixed for October 6th, and on that day democratic governors from a dozen or more states had been expected in Ohio to make speeches for Campbell. A number of governors, including Governor Northern, found it impracticable to be in Ohio on that date. Then Chairman Neal will fix another date which will be convenient to the majority of governors expected.

Governor Northern will be there and be one of the speakers, provided the legislature has adjourned by the date he will be expected.

They Want to Withdraw.

The Governor's Horse Guards, through Captain John A. Miller, have written the governor asking that they be allowed to withdraw from the First Georgia battalion.

The Troup Hussars have also sent in a similar request.

Both companies want an independent organization, for the reason that there are but three companies in the battalion; they are far apart, and since Colonel Millidge's resignation, they have no colonel. The three companies in the battalion are the Governor's Horse Guards, the Troup Hussars and the Gordon Troop.

The governor will in all probability grant the request.

A New Clerk.

Mr. D. P. Lester, fertilizer clerk in the department of agriculture, goes out of his office tomorrow, and Mr. Elliot Joyner succeeds him.

Such an agreement was filed when Mr. Lester took the position, just after Colonel Nesbitt's election.

Mr. Lester will return to his farm in Cobb county.

Railroad Commission Matters.

Yesterday morning's session of the railroad commission was consumed by the hearing of the depot question raised by the citizens of Hiram against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

The citizens claim that the present depot facilities are entirely inadequate for the purpose of freight and passenger traffic, and contend that the commission should force the railroad to build a more suitable depot.

Colonel A. L. Bartlett, a prominent attorney of Hiram, presented the claim of the citizens in a forcible manner, and Mr. Albert Howell appeared for the railroad company. After argument on both sides the commission decided that the matter should be left to the railroad company and the citizens to reach an agreement, in default of which they would take the matter up again.

A stitch in time saves nine and Belle Beans taken in time saves many a stitch in the side produced by liver complaint.

Love chains, fancy neckties, heart pendants—a beautiful line at Mader & Beckler's, 41 Whitehall street. sep 27 1w

Douglass, Thomas & Co.

NEW WRAPS.

Our second purchase of high-class Jackets and Capes now arriving. First installment received yesterday. If interested, see them.

For a strictly neat, street and general service dress, the Scotch Homespun that we show at 50c yard cannot be surpassed; all the desirable shades, diagonal and illuminated effects.

UMBRELLAS.

200 extra fine 26-inch Glorias, paragon frames, 98c each.

TOWELS.

We show the bargains of the year in Towels. Extra large size, tied fringe, an assortment of borders, 19c each, never sold for less than 25c before.

At 25c—21 by 42-inch Towels, double row of drawn work, assorted border, 25c each.

ART GOODS.

Complete line down pillars, head rests, sofa cushions, etc., just received. A very choice line of goods. Everything in this department sold under what other people ask.

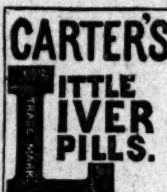
HANDKERCHIEFS.

We have about 50 dozen of those drummers' sample Handkerchiefs, no two alike, and every one an individual bargain, worth from 40c to 75c each; all at 25c each.

New lot of those popular Clifton Handkerchiefs; nicely embroidered in light and dark shades, 49c each.

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POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, Nervousness, Headache, and all the train of evils from early errors or late excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development, and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural method. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address: ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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For Delicious Beef Tea, sep 24—sun, wed, n, r, m. For Improved and Economic Cookery.



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Want to sell some valuable central property cheap. A. J. McBride, 10 Gate City Bank, Harry Lynan, Manager City Department.

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With the pick from the best stocks in the United States.

With every department, Clothing, Hats and Furnishings, overloaded, we will never be in better shape to ask you to call. You do that. We'll do the rest.

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MISS BECK'S SCHOOL, AND

431 PEACHTREE ST.

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sep 20—2w sun wed

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OFFERS BEST ADVANTAGES IN ENGLISH.

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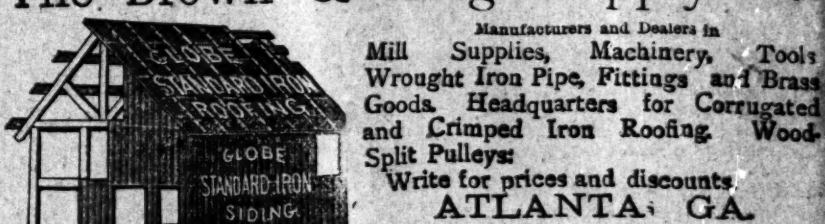
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WILL BE SETTLED.

Union Depot Matter Will, Most Likely, Be Settled Today.

RATE COMMITTEE IN CINCINNATI.

Comptroller McIntyre's Resignation—Railroad Items Picked Up in the Railroad Office.

A meeting of representatives of all the lines interested in Florida travel was held at the Burnet house in Cincinnati, on Monday, to fix the passenger rate to points in that state.

About thirty lines were represented. Colonel William B. Shattuck, of the Ohio and Mississippi, presided at the morning session, and Mr. C. P. Amore at the afternoon session. Mr. James Barker, of the Macon route, acted as secretary of the meeting.

The meeting was not without a little lively sparring, as some of the passenger men had come provided with their boxing gloves. It turned out a pleasant one, however, fixing everything satisfactorily to the Florida-bound traveler.

The same rate as last year was agreed upon, with the exception of the rate from points north of the Ohio river, which was made on a basis of 4 cents per mile, basing on Callahan and Jacksonville exclusively.

An attempt was made to organize an association similar to the Southern Railway Passenger Association, but the matter was deferred until the next meeting. The lines interested in this association are the Illinois Central, the Louisville and Nashville, the Mobile and Ohio, the Queen and Crescent, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway.

The representatives of the lines north of the Ohio river will hold a meeting in Chicago, October 6th.

A call was issued for a meeting of the rate clerks, to be held in Chicago, October 12th, for the purpose of compiling the rates agreed upon.

The Union Depot Matter.

The union depot settlement will probably resolve itself into something more than a chestnut today.

Some new developments will occur that the people will like to read about, and the old familiar song and dance which has been heard so long, will give place to something fresh.

At least that is the present outlook.

President J. W. Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis road, will reach the city today and will confer with Vice President Pat Callahan about the depot. Just exactly how the matter stands is not known, but it is believed that all that remains to complete the settlement is the signing of the papers by the proper officials. The talk in railroad circles has it that the details of the settlement were made in a proposition made by President Thomas to the Terminal company which will be accepted by the latter today.

Colonel Thomas and Mr. Callahan both seem to be in an easy frame of mind, and the much discussed, badly complicated and extremely tiresome depot matter may be said to be on the eve of settlement.

And one of these autumn days, not far away, it is safe to predict that the East Tennessee trains will proudly puff into the union depot.

Colonel Thomas, general storekeeper of the Richmond and Danville system, was in Atlanta yesterday. Mr. Pilson's office is at Manchester, Va., just opposite Richmond.

Within the next few weeks this most important office will be brought to Atlanta and the general storehouse established here. This will mean a great deal for Atlanta.

The exact date for its removal has not yet been decided on. Mr. Pilson expressed himself as greatly pleased at Atlanta, and nothing could be more gratifying to him than the change from Manchester to this city.

Ages of Railroad Presidents.

There is a popular delusion extant, that presidents of great railway systems are necessarily very far advanced in years.

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